

Exhibit A

Improving tumor targeting and therapeutic potential of *Salmonella* VNP20009 by displaying cell surface CEA-specific antibodies

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Received 21 December 2006; received in revised form 23 February 2007; accepted 2 March 2007
Available online 22 March 2007

Abstract

Genetically modified *Salmonella typhimurium* VNP20009 (VNP) is a useful vehicle for cancer therapy and vaccine development but exhibits limited tumor targeting *in vivo*. We engineered a novel VNP derivative that expressed carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)-specific single chain antibody fragments (scFv) on the cell surface to increase tumor-specific targeting. There was significant scFv cell surface display visualized by flow cytometry and confocal microscopy when cells were probed with fluorescently labeled CEA. Atomic force microscopy (AFM) measurements on whole bacteria confirmed binding of unlabeled CEA to the displayed scFv. The modified VNP strain exhibited increased localization in the upper gastrointestinal tract of CEA transgenic mice and accumulated in CEA-expressing tumors. Furthermore, treatment with a single dose of the VNP derivative inhibited growth of MC38CEA tumors and was associated with local accumulation of CD3⁺ T cells and CD11b⁺ macrophages. The display of antibody fragments on the surface of VNP represents a novel strategy for both targeting CEA-expressing tumors and increasing the immunogenicity of *Salmonella*-based vaccines for cancer.

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Keywords: *Salmonella*; scFv display; Cancer therapy; Vaccine vector; Carcinoembryonic antigen

1. Introduction

Salmonella enterica serovar *typhimurium* is a broad range host bacterium, which has been used as a vehicle to express antigens from other pathogens, and to deliver proteins to solid tumors [1,2]. Attenuated *Salmonella* spp. were shown to be able to multiply preferentially in tumors and inhibit their growth but the mechanism behind this phenomenon remains

unclear [1,3]. VNP20009 (VNP) is a genetically modified strain of *S. typhimurium* YS72 with attenuated virulence due to deletion of the *purI* and *msbB* genes [3]. An excellent safety profile in rodents and dogs with preferential intratumoral replication of VNP in mice prompted Phase I clinical trials, which documented the safety of the bacterial regimen in cancer patients [4]. However, intratumoral localization of bacteria was limited to 2 out of 24 patients with metastatic melanoma and clinical benefits were not observed [4]. These results were in clear contrast to murine transplantable tumors that showed a 1000–10,000-fold enrichment of live bacteria in tumor tissue over other internal organs and correlated with a significant delay of tumor growth [5].

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To date, the specific mechanisms of the VNP-induced anti-tumor effects are not clearly established. There is evidence supporting therapeutic activity related to metabolic disturbances accompanying infection of selected cells within the tumor microenvironment as well as mobilization of innate and acquired immunity against the bacteria leading to cross-presentation of tumor antigens [6]. In order to promote VNP tumor targeting, we engineered the inducible expression of high-affinity carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)-specific single chain antibody fragments (scFv) on the surface of the bacteria. CEA is abundantly expressed in a large number of human carcinomas including gastrointestinal tract, pancreatic, non-small cell lung and breast cancers, thus constituting a convenient therapeutic target [7].

Escherichia coli OmpA protein is a major outer membrane protein, which is highly conserved among the *Enterobacteriaceae* and can serve as a carrier for the expression of foreign antigens on the surface of Gram-negative bacteria including *Salmonella* spp. [8,9]. A method that takes advantage of efficient targeting of OmpA to the outer membrane and allows C-terminal fusion of passenger proteins to be displayed is the Lpp-OmpA expression system [10]. Apart from serving as a convenient carrier, OmpA is a prominent member of the pathogen-associated molecular pattern (PAMP) family and is able to directly stimulate macrophages, dendritic cells and NK cells through TLR-2 signaling [11]. This feature makes OmpA an interesting adjuvant, which might significantly improve the immunostimulatory properties of the bacterial vehicle and passenger proteins.

Since surface display of scFv has been largely limited to non-mutator *E. coli* strains, we tested the feasibility of this approach for the display of functional scFv on the surface of *S. typhimurium* VNP carrying several attenuating mutations but having intact recombination systems. Here, we report the technical details of strain construction and describe an experimental model enabling the study of several crucial features of VNP expressing surface scFv for cancer gene therapy or vaccination. Our data demonstrate that anti-CEA scFv can be successfully displayed on the surface of VNP using an inducible expression system. We confirmed functionality of the scFv displayed on the cell surface and examined the pattern of protein expression within bacteria. Inducible scFv expression on the cell surface resulted in accumulation of bacteria in the upper gastrointestinal tract of CEA transgenic mice and preferentially localized to CEA-expressing tumors. Moreover, immunization with the modified VNP led to substantial inhibition of tumor growth and more than doubled survival time in an MC38CEA tumor transplantation model. Inhibition of tumor growth correlated with VNP-induced mobilization of CD3⁺ T cells and macrophages at the tumor site. The data reported here represent a novel approach for the introduction of antibody fragments on the cell surface of *Salmonella* strains for vaccination and delivery of therapeutic genes.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Mice

Female C57Bl/6 mice were purchased from Charles River Laboratory (Wilmington, MA) and used at 8–12 weeks of age. Human CEA transgenic mice (H-2K^b) were obtained from Wolfgang Zimmerman (University of Freiberg, Freiberg, Germany) and were crossed with *Apc1638* knockout mice as previously described [12]. All animals were housed in pathogen-free conditions with ample access to food and water at Columbia University according to approved institutional protocols.

2.2. Cell lines

Murine adenocarcinoma (MC38) was a gift from Dr. Restifo (National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD). The CEA-expressing MC38 cells were produced by transducing MC38 with the full length human CEA cDNA using retroviral expression vector pLXSN (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA). All cell lines were grown in DMEM containing 10% FCS, 10 mM L-glutamine without antibiotics.

2.3. Bacterial strains and plasmids

TOP10F' and DH5 α *E. coli* strains were purchased from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, CA). *S. typhimurium* VNP20009 (VNP) was a gift from Dr. Mario Sznol (Vion Pharmaceuticals, New Haven, CT). Plasmid pUC18-T84.66scFv was kindly provided by Dr. Anna Wu (Beckman Research Institute of the City of Hope, Duarte, CA) and was used to derive the anti-CEA scFv sequence with an 18 amino acid flexible linker (GS18) between the variable light and heavy domains [13,14].

2.4. Plasmid construction

To remove the leader sequence of the scFv, a 564 bp segment of the scFv was PCR amplified using the primers: 5'-CTAGTCTAGACTAGACATTGTACTGACCCAATC-3' and 5'-TTTACTATTACCATTTCGCAG-3' cloned into *Xba*I/*S*uI digested pGEM-T84.66scFv. The 853 bp scFv gene was then removed from plasmids by digestion with *Xba*I/*H*indIII and blunted with DNA polymerase I Klenow fragment (Promega, Madison, WI).

pMoPac2 (Fig. 1A) containing *lpp-ompA* gene fusion under the control of *Plac* promoter was based on pMoPac1 [15]. The *lpp-ompA* fragment from pTX101 [10] was PCR amplified using AHX84 (5'-TATATACATATGAAAGCTACTAAACTGGTA-3') and AHX85 (5'-GGCCATGGCCGGCTGGGCGCGTTGTCCGGACGAGTGCC-3') digested with *N*deI/*S*fiI and ligated to *N*deI/*S*fiI digested pMoPac1 plus a *S*fiI digested tet cassette. To obtain the *lpp-ompA-scFv*(GS18) fusion (Fig. 1B), the tet cassette was removed from pMoPac2 by digestion with *S*fiI, the vector

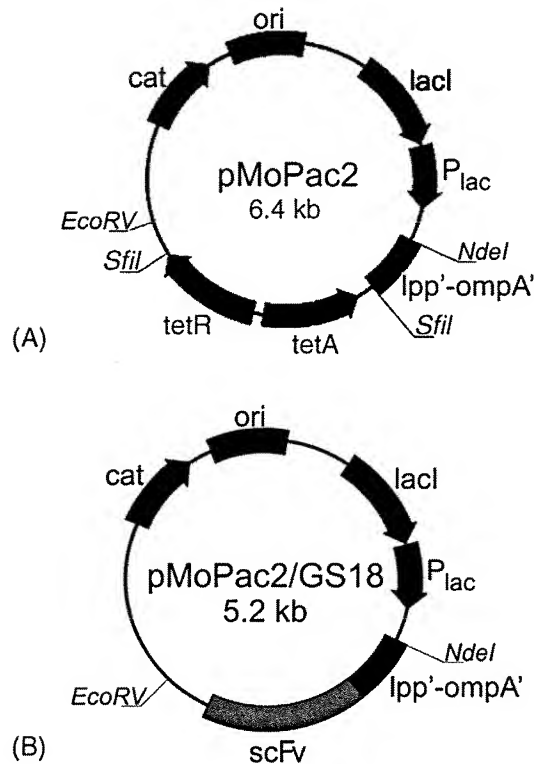


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of pMoPac2 plasmid and anti-CEA scFv display derivative. (A) pMoPac2 was used as a backbone for generating plasmids expressing scFv. (B) pMoPac2/GS18 was generated by in frame cloning of the anti-CEA scFv. cat, chloramphenicol acetyltransferase; ori, origin of replication; lacI, lac repressor; P_{lac}, lac promoter; tetA, tetB, tetracycline resistance genes; lpp'-ompA', fusion of major lipoprotein signal sequence fragment and portion of outer membrane protein A; scFv, single chain antibody.

blunted with T4 DNA polymerase (Promega, Madison, WI) and ligated to the scFv gene. All constructs were sequenced through the Lpp-OmpA and scFv regions.

2.5. Transformation of bacteria and expression of anti-CEA antibody fragments

VNP were routinely propagated in Msb medium as described elsewhere [16]. Competent *E. coli* were transformed with the appropriate plasmids using the calcium chloride method [17] and *Salmonella* were transformed through electroporation under standard conditions (2.5 kV, 25 μ F, 200 Ω). For expression, overnight cultures were sub-cultured 1:100 into TB and grown at 30 °C to early log phase (OD₆₀₀ = 0.2) at which point isopropyl- β -D-thiogalactoside (IPTG) (Sigma) was added at the specified concentrations and the bacteria were transferred to a shaking incubator set at 25 °C. After 6–12 h bacteria were analyzed for the expression of CEA-specific antibody fragments and used in biological assays. The number of viable bacteria (CFU) was determined by plating serial dilutions of the culture onto TB agar plates with Cm.

Bacterial lysates were obtained from 12 h cultures of VNP20009-MoPac2GS18 and proteins resolved on a 15%

Laemmli SDS-PAGE gel and transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). The membranes were washed and incubated with rabbit anti-mouse polyclonal IgG (Zymed) at a dilution of 1:1000 followed by HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (Amersham) at a dilution of 1:10,000 and blots were developed with enhanced chemiluminescence detection reagents (Perkin-Elmer Life Sciences, Boston, MA) and X-OMAT-5 film (Eastman Kodak, Rochester, NY).

2.6. Bacterial staining and FACS analysis

FITC-F(ab')₂-goat anti-mouse IgG, FITC-F(ab')₂-goat anti-rabbit IgG were from Zymed (San Francisco, CA). CEA-FITC was prepared by labeling CEA (Fitzgerald, Concord, MA) with FluoroTag FITC Conjugation Kit (Sigma) or Alexa-Fluor 488 Protein Labeling Kit (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR) according to manufacturer's directions. Ovalbumin-FITC and CMTMR were from Molecular Probes. Rabbit polyclonal anti-*Salmonella* (Ab13634) were from Abcam Inc. (Cambridge, MA). 7-AAD (7-amino-actinomycin D) was from Beckman Coulter (Marseille, France). The staining was performed at 4 °C on 96-well V-bottom plates using PBS with 0.2% (w/v) BSA for dilution of reagents and washing. Briefly, 5 μ L aliquots of bacterial cultures were combined with 150 μ L of PBS. Plates were centrifuged at 500 \times g for 6 min and bacterial pellets were resuspended with 50 μ L of dyes at 40 μ g/mL FITC-F(ab')₂-goat anti-mouse IgG, 1 mg/mL CEA-FITC, 0.001% (w/v) 7-AAD and incubated for 20 min. Acquisition and analysis were performed with a BD Biosciences FACSCalibur (San Jose, CA) equipped with Cell-Quest software.

2.7. FACS analysis of leukocytes isolated from peripheral blood, spleen and tumor tissue

PBL and splenocytes were obtained from naïve or tumor bearing mice according to standard procedures. Tumor infiltrates were prepared by digesting of tumor tissue with the mixture of collagenase I and IV (Sigma) at 1 mg/mL, and hyaluronidase V at 0.2 mg/mL in DPBS supplemented with glucose (1 mg/mL). Fc γ -receptors were blocked with Fc γ III/IIr monoclonal antibodies (2.4G2) and cells were stained with FITC-anti-CD4, PE-anti-CD8, APC-anti-CD3, PE-anti-CD11b (all from BD PharMingen, San Diego, CA) and analyzed on a FACSCalibur Flow Cytometer using Cell-Quest software.

2.8. Confocal microscopy

One millilitre of aliquots of overnight bacterial cultures in TB were diluted with 5 mL ice cold PBS containing protease inhibitors (Roche, Mannheim, Germany) and DNase (Qiagen) and spun down at 1600 \times g at 4 °C. Bacterial pellets were resuspended in 0.5 mL of ice cold PBS and 25–50 μ L samples were used for staining with 40 μ g/mL FITC-F(ab')₂-goat anti-mouse IgG (20 min on ice) or 1 mg/mL CEA-Alexa-

Fluor (20 min on ice). After staining bacteria were washed twice with 5 mL of ice cold PBS and after the final spin pellets were resuspended in 10 μ L 4% paraformaldehyde (PAF) in PBS. One microlitre of bacterial suspension was mixed with 4 μ L of deionized water on a glass coverslip and air dried for 20 min. Coverslips were washed five times in a large volume of deionized water, dried, and examined with laser scanning microscope Carl Zeiss LSM 510 Meta using a 100 \times /1.3 oil immersion objective. Images were digitally collected and processed with Adobe Photoshop software.

2.9. Atomic force microscopy (AFM)

1 cm \times 1 cm plastic slides were cut out from the bottom of cell culture dishes (Costar) and coated with rabbit anti-*Salmonella* polyclonal antibodies. After 12 h incubation at 4 °C slides were washed thoroughly with PBS and bacteria collected from culture at mid-log phase were allowed to adhere for 45 min. Weakly bound bacteria were rinsed out with DPBS and strongly adherent bacteria were analyzed with AFM as described elsewhere [18,19]. Briefly, standard V-shaped silicon nitride (Si₃N₄) cantilevers with nominal spring constant of 0.01 N/m were obtained from Microlevers, Veeco (Dourdan, France). Each new tip was cleaned by immersing in acetone for 5 min, then washed in deionized water and irradiated with UV light for 20 min. Next, tips were soaked in 10% 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane (APTES) (Sigma) water solution for 2 h, washed with deionized water, and coated with PEG water solution at 1 mg/mL followed by coating with CEA or control proteins at 50 μ g/mL in DPBS for 12 h. The loosely attached proteins were then removed by extensive washing with DPBS. The protein-covered tips were used immediately for making measurements. All measurements were performed in DPBS (pH 7.4) by using commercial liquid cell (Veeco) and a thermomicroscope CP (Veeco) equipped with multimode head and 100 μ m scanner. All measurements were performed in the AFM Laboratory at the Department of Experimental Physics, Jagiellonian University.

2.10. In vivo adhesion assay

Four to six months old *Apc*/CEA mice and their wild type littermates were fasted overnight and lightly anesthetized before being fed by oral gavage with 1×10^8 bacteria in 0.3 mL of PBS. After 1 h, two mice per group were sacrificed, the gastrointestinal tract was isolated and luminal surfaces were washed with 5 mL of ice cold PBS. A series of 1 cm lengths of duodenum and jejunum at about 50 mg each were cut into small pieces and suspended in 0.5 mL of PBS. After sheering through 18G needles serial dilutions of the tissue suspension were plated onto TB agar with chloramphenicol at 30 μ g/mL and bacterial colonies were counted after overnight culture at 30 °C. All numbers were normalized to 1 g of tissue.

2.11. Tissue preparations and immunocytochemistry

Tumors excised from mice were snap frozen and cut into 10 μ m-thick cryosections. Indirect double and triple immunofluorescence staining was applied to detect CD3/CD68/SMA and CEA/CD11b. Combinations of secondary antisera and streptavidin conjugated to Cy3, Cy2, AMCA were used to visualize red, green and blue fluorescence, respectively. Sections were examined with Olympus BX50 epifluorescence microscope and images were recorded with Olympus Camedia 5050 digital camera and processed with AnalySIS FIVE software.

2.12. Tumor studies

VNP, VNP/GS18 (VNP transformed with MoPac2-*lpp-ompA-scFv* CEA-specific) or VNP/GS18IND (VNP with IPTG-induced expression of *Lpp-OmpA-scFv*) at 2×10^6 cells (calculated by OD_{600nm}) per dose were injected i.v. in 100 μ L of PBS in the tail vein of C57Bl/6 mice (5 mice per group) bearing 7 days old MC38CEA tumor. Tumor sizes were evaluated by caliper every 2 days and the tumor area was determined by multiplying measurements of two perpendicular diameters. All experiments were repeated at least twice.

2.13. Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using the Student's *t*-test with *P* < 0.05 considered significant.

3. Results

3.1. Construction and expression of *Lpp-OmpA-anti-CEA scFv* fusion protein

The CEA-specific murine scFv (GS18) coding sequence was derived from pUC18-T84.66scFv [13] and cloned into pMoPac2 to create the cell surface display vector pMoPac2GS18 as described in Section 2 (Fig. 1). The plasmid was electroporated into VNP *S. typhimurium* to create VNP/GS18. The inducible expression of the *Lpp-OmpA-scFv* fusion protein was evaluated by Western blotting probed with anti-mouse IgG polyclonal serum. Although a basal level of expression was detected as bands at the expected molecular weight (42 kDa), consisting of the 15 kDa *Lpp-OmpA* and the 27 kDa scFv, there was a dose-dependent increase in expression following treatment with IPTG (Fig. 2A). When examined by flow cytometry there was also an IPTG-induced dose-dependent increase in CEA-scFv expression as probed with FITC-F(ab')₂-goat anti-mouse (Fig. 2B). There was more than a 100-fold overexpression of scFv on the surface of VNP/GS18 following IPTG induction (VNP/GS18IND).

Double staining of VNP/GS18 or VNP/GS18IND with FITC-F(ab')₂-goat anti-mouse IgG (anti-Ig FITC) and 7-

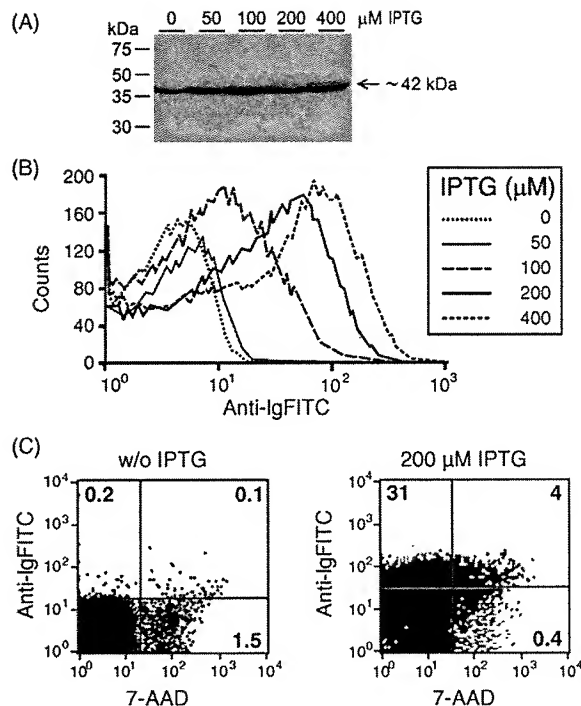


Fig. 2. Expression of anti-CEA scFv in VNP20009 transformed with pMoPac2GS18 (VNP/GS18). (A) Western blot analysis of Lpp-OmpA-scFv levels in whole cell lysates after induction with different IPTG concentrations. The expected 42 kDa fusion protein is identified using anti-Ig antibody as described in Section 2. (B) Flow cytometric analysis of the surface expression of anti-CEA scFv using anti-Ig FITC after induction with increasing doses of IPTG. (C) Uninduced and induced (IND) cells double stained with anti-Ig FITC and 7-AAD. Data are representative of one of two (Western blot) or four (flow cytometry) experiments performed. Numbers in quadrants show percentage of the total population of cells stained with indicated reagents.

AAD provided a reliable method to calculate the percentage of dead bacteria expressing scFv on the surface compared to the whole population (Fig. 2C). 7-AAD is a nucleic acid staining dye that can only penetrate dead or dying cells where the inner membrane has been compromised, whereas the anti-Ig FITC is too large to penetrate even the outer membrane of healthy cells. As shown in Fig. 2C over 90% of cells remained undamaged when displaying this scFv.

3.2. Flow cytometry and confocal microscopy shows surface displayed Lpp-OmpA-scFv binds to CEA

The ability of the scFv domain of the fusion protein to bind CEA was determined by FACS analysis. Less than 0.5% of VNP/GS18 bound CEA-FITC without IPTG induction whereas upon IPTG induction the number of bacteria that bound CEA-FITC increased to 30% as evaluated in the whole ungated population (Fig. 3A). When bacteria were gated on high FSC-H, the number of VNP/GS18IND that stained with CEA-FITC exceeded 50% representing a 100-fold increase over VNP/GS18. These results are consistent with those obtained using the anti-Ig FITC staining in Fig. 2B and C suggesting that the majority of displayed scFvs are able to bind to CEA. The specificity of CEA-FITC binding was confirmed through competition with unlabeled CEA, which inhibited binding of CEA-FITC by 50% at an equimolar concentration. Under these conditions 1 mg/mL of BSA, used as a negative control, did not inhibit CEA-FITC binding to VNP/GS18IND. Additionally, lack of staining with the irrelevant antigen OVA-FITC protein further confirmed the specificity of CEA binding (data not shown). A bipolar distribution of the scFv was identified by confocal microscopic analysis of VNP/GS18IND stained with CEA-Alexa-Fluor (Fig. 3B).

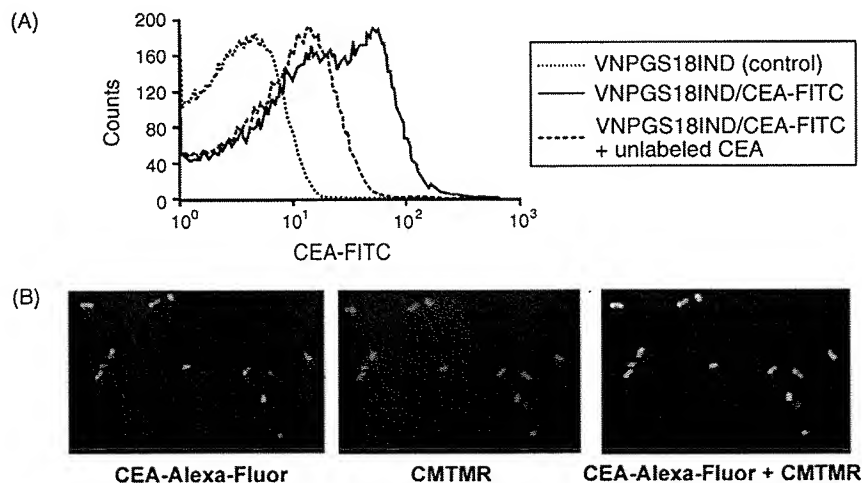


Fig. 3. Expression of functional anti-CEA scFv on the surface of VNP/GS18IND. (A) FACS analysis of CEA-FITC binding to VNP/18GSIND. Bacteria were incubated with medium alone (control, dotted line) or with FITC-conjugated CEA (solid line), or pretreated for 15 min with unlabeled CEA and incubated with FITC-conjugated CEA (dashed line). Data are representative of three independent experiments. (B) Confocal images of VNP/GS18IND stained with CEA-Alexa-Fluor (left panel) and CMTMR (central panel). The right panel represents the overlay of both stainings. Data are representative of two experiments.

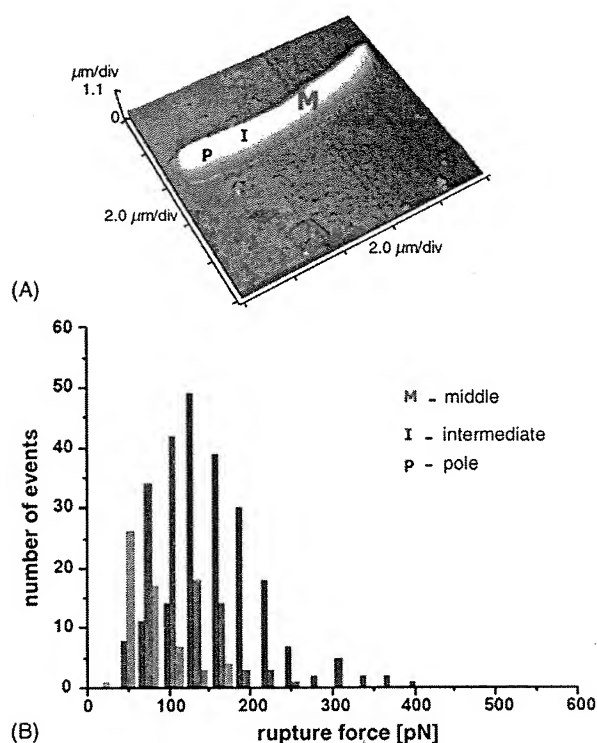


Fig. 4. The pattern of anti-CEA-scFv expression in VNP/GS18IND as probed with atomic force microscopy. (A) The image of a single bacterium in AFM with discrete regions denoted as P (pole), I (intermediate region) and M (middle region). (B) Histogram (obtained from 400 force curves) of rupture forces recorded with a CEA-coated tip. Green bars represent rupture forces for a pole (P) region, orange bars—I and red bars—M. The force–distance relationships have a slightly non-linear character due to polymer extension. Data represent a single measurement performed on at least two bacterial cells representative of two independent experiments.

The specificity of CEA binding by CEA-specific scFv expressed on the bacterial surface, as well as the Lpp-OmpA-scFv distribution pattern within the bacterial wall, was further confirmed by atomic force microscopy (AFM) analysis (Fig. 4A and B). From the shape of force–distance curves it can be determined if the bond between CEA protein on the tip of the AFM instrument and the scFv on the bacterial surface was created [20]. For events corresponding to the formation of a specific CEA-scFv bond a characteristic shift of a break point appears. For a non-specific interaction (e.g. direct tip–surface bond) the break point is close to the contact point (point on the curve corresponding to a moment when the bond

Table 1

Average values of rupture force and adhesion probability based on statistical analysis from AFM measurements^a

| VNP modification | Tip coating | Rupture force (pN) | Adhesion probability |
|------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| GS18 | CEA | 93 ± 3 | 0.35 |
| GS18IND | CEA | 123 ± 5 | 0.52 |
| GS18IND | OVA | 97 ± 5 | 0.30 |

^a Each data point is an average of 400 force–distance curves collected; CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; OVA, ovalbumin.

is created) and the characteristic shift is not visible. Eighty percent of all curves collected from measurements performed on VNP/GS18IND showed a characteristic shape confirming the specificity of CEA-scFv (Table 1). Detailed analysis of CEA binding to different regions of VNP/GS18IND (poles versus central portion of the bacterium) confirmed that the most active clusters of scFv are expressed at the polar region (supplemental Fig. 1).

3.3. VNP/GS18IND binds to CEA *in vivo*

Bacteria transferred *in vivo* from *in vitro* culture conditions undergo extensive genetic and phenotypic reprogramming allowing adjustment to a new environment [21]. Adhesion is a key initial step during bacterial colonization of the intestinal mucosa involving participation of several bacterial regulons [22]. To determine the influence of Lpp-ompA-scFv fusion protein expression on the bacterial adhesiveness *in vivo*, we monitored the numbers of VNP, VNP/GS18 and VNP/GS18IND bacteria 1 or 2 h after oral gavage to wild type C57Bl/6 or CEA transgenic mice. To ensure the isolates were our administered strains, randomly chosen colonies were stained with anti-*Salmonella* antibody or anti-mouse IgG-FITC, and examined by flow cytometry as described in Section 2. The VNP/GS18IND localized predominantly to the duodenum in CEA transgenic mice (Fig. 5A) while the VNP and VNP/GS18 localized to the distal small intestine close to the cecum (Fig. 5B).

In order to test the hypothesis that VNP expressing CEA-specific scFv would localize to CEA-expressing tumors we injected 10^7 cfu of the VNP/GS18IND bacteria into the tail vein of mice bearing 7-day-old MC38 colon carcinomas on the left flank and CEA-transduced MC38 carcinomas (MC38CEA) on the right flank. After 7 days there were significantly increased numbers of bacteria within the MC38CEA tumors over MC38 tumors ($P < 0.01$) with few colonies isolated from spleen and liver obtained from inoculated mice (Fig. 5C).

3.4. Treatment with VNP/GS18IND induces local accumulation of immune cells and inhibits tumor growth

Mice bearing established MC38CEA tumors were treated with VNP, VNP/GS18 or VNP/GS18IND using a single 2×10^6 cfu dose of bacteria by i.v. injection. In contrast to treatment with VNP (control) bacteria, treatment with VNP/GS18 significantly reduced tumor growth and VNP/GS18IND resulted in complete inhibition of tumor growth in 6 out of 10 vaccinated mice (Fig. 6A) and all mice vaccinated with VNP/GS18IND survived for the duration of the experimental protocol (60 days). Tumor regression observed in mice was accompanied by transient splenomegaly (Fig. 6B).

There was an increase in CD3⁺ T cells and CD11b⁺ macrophages in tumors of mice vaccinated with VNP/

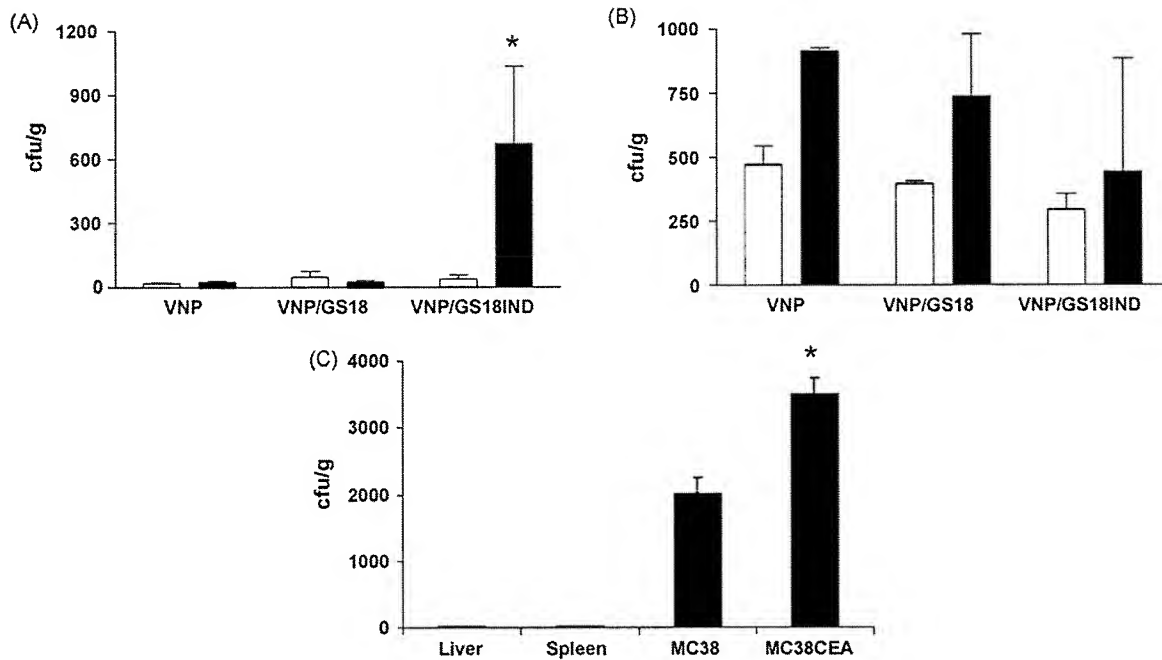


Fig. 5. VNP expressing anti-CEA scFv accumulate in CEA expressing intestinal cells and tumors in vivo. Wild type (white bars) and CEA transgenic (black bars) mice were administered 10^8 cfu VNP, VNP/GS18, and VNP/GS18IND bacteria by oral gavage. The bars indicate the numbers of bacteria (cfu per gram of tissue) recovered 1 h post intragastric inoculation from the upper small intestine (A) and lower small intestine (B) as described in Section 2. (C) Mice were injected with 5×10^5 MC38 cells in the left flank and 5×10^5 MC38CEA cells in the right flank. Seven days later they received 10^6 cfu VNP/GS18IND. Tumors, liver and spleen were harvested for bacterial counts 7 days later. Data are averages of two independent experiments. (A) * $P < 0.05$ vs. wild mice; (C) * $P < 0.01$ vs. MC38 tumor.

GS18IND ($21.5\% \pm 1.5$ versus $10.6\% \pm 1.4$ in control mice; $P < 0.001$; Fig. 7A). Whereas numerous necrotic foci containing large numbers of CD11b⁺ cells were detected in tumors from control and vaccinated mice, massive accumulation of macrophages was identified at the tumor-host tissue border in vaccinated mice (Fig. 7B). Lymphocytes accumulated mainly at the border of tumors in control mice (Fig. 7C) but were dispersed throughout the tumor isolated from VNP/GS18IND vaccinated mice (Fig. 7D).

4. Discussion

Intracellular bacteria including *Salmonella* spp. have been considered as potential vaccine vectors and gene delivery vehicles for cancer therapy due to their ability to carry plasmids and localize within tumor tissue in murine models [1,2]. Phenotypic changes accompanying several auxotrophic mutations were initially thought to be responsible for preferential intra-tumoral localization of VNP and AroA⁻ SL7207

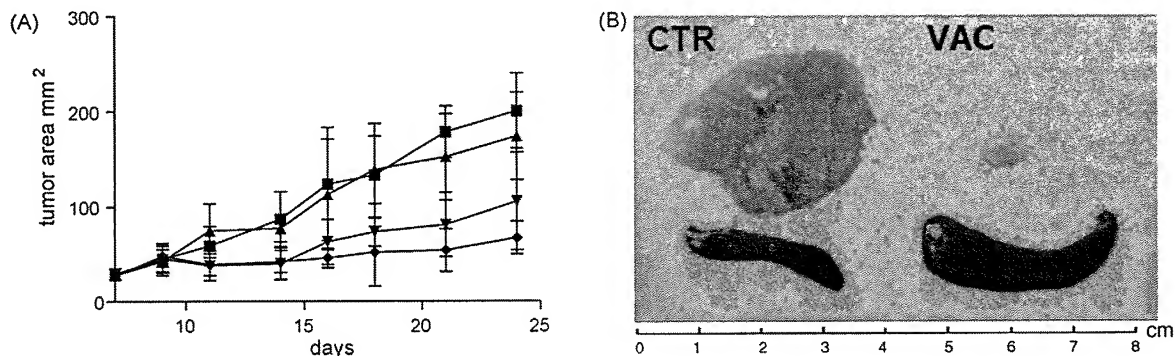


Fig. 6. Effects of the modified VNP on MC38CEA tumor growth. (A) Seven-day established MC38CEA tumors were injected i.v. with 2×10^6 cfu VNP (▲), VNP/GS18 (▼) or VNP/GS18IND (◆) or PBS (■). Tumor growth was measured every 2–3 days by measuring the longest perpendicular diameters and data are presented as tumor area (mm²). For VNP/GS18 and VNP/GS18IND, $P < 0.001$ vs. control. Data represent average values from two independent experiments on total 10 mice per group. (B) Representative photo of tumor (upper panel) and spleen (lower panel) from mice treated with PBS (CTR) or VNP/GS18IND (VAC).

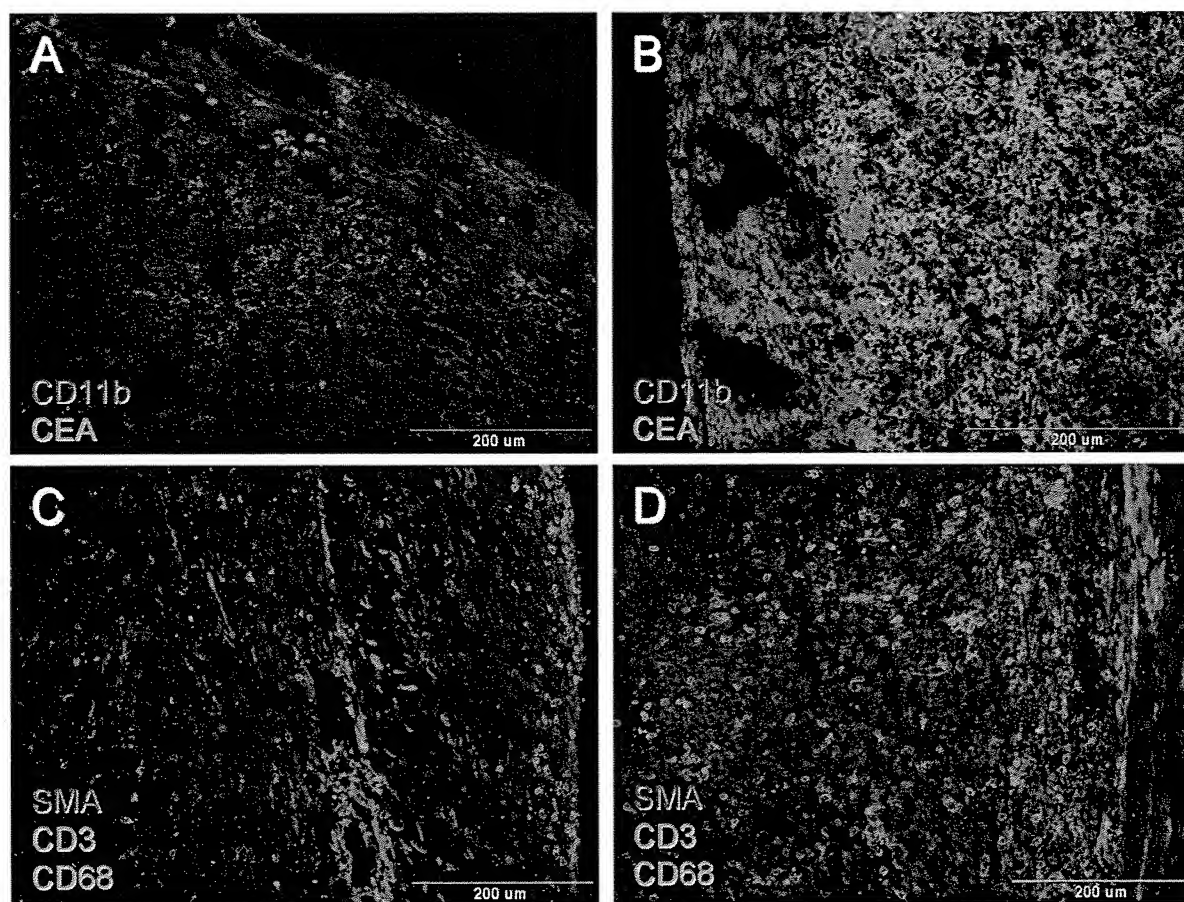


Fig. 7. Immunocytochemical staining of MC38CEA tumors. Tumors isolated from control (A and C), or VNP/GS18IND vaccinated mice (B and D) were double stained with anti-CD11b (red) and anti-CEA (green) (A and B) or triple stained with anti-CD3 (green), anti-CD68 (blue) and SMA (red) (C and D).

Salmonella strains [1], however, other strains, such as SL3261, have not shown this effect [23]. To date, the mechanism of bacterial preference for localization within solid tumors in rodent models remains elusive [24]. This is important since clinical trials in humans have failed to document consistent tumor localization with *Salmonella* bacterial vectors [4].

Modest improvements in therapeutic responses with *S. typhimurium* vectors have recently been reported using a type III protein secretion system to deliver tumor-associated antigens to established tumors [25]. In this report we facilitated tumor colonization by targeting a specific tumor antigen with an engineered bacteria displaying antigen-specific scFv on its surface. We showed that CEA-specific scFv fragments as a part of a Lpp-OmpA-scFv fusion protein expressed on the VNP surface retained antigen binding potential and targeted CEA-expressing tissue *in vivo*. Since expression of eukaryotic proteins in bacteria can lead to aborted cell replication we utilized an IPTG-inducible expression system so that scFv could be displayed only on live bacteria immediately prior to injection. However, even the use of the inducible expression system cannot completely abrogate the stress imposed on bacteria by accumulation of transgenic proteins. The deposition of such proteins and plasmid

loss, under the lack of the antibiotic selection *in vivo*, were likely reasons for the relatively small recovery of bacteria from tumor tissue after inoculation of VNP/GS18IND in tumor-bearing mice (Fig. 5C). Elevated levels of the soluble CEA often accompany human carcinomas and occurs in the *Apc/CEA* transgenic mice [26]. This circulating CEA could potentially suppress targeting of tumor tissue by VNP/scFv. Nevertheless, we isolated at least twice as many bacteria from CEA-expressing tumors as CEA-negative tumors, which indicated efficient tumor targeting. The high level of bacterial accumulation in CEA-negative tumors is explained by the natural tendency for *Salmonella* to localize in murine tumors and this may mask the full potential of this vector in hosts that do not exhibit such tropism.

We further evaluated the effects of oral administration of VNP/GS18IND *in vivo* using CEA transgenic mice, which express CEA in a similar pattern to human gastrointestinal tracts [12]. The oral administration of VNP/GS18IND bacteria resulted in accumulation of greater numbers of bacteria and in a more proximal location in the upper GI tract compared to control *Salmonella*, which eventually adhered to cells in the distal small intestine (Fig. 5). This has several implications for therapeutic delivery of the bacterial vector. First, the expression of the anti-CEA

scFv improved adherence of the bacteria in the upper GI tract allowing for rapid absorption of bacterium into the upper GI system and portal circulation. Second, this observation suggests that the VNP/GS18IND may be useful for targeting CEA-expressing tumors of the foregut. Finally, the data suggests that the bacteria will be able to localize in CEA-expressing tumors under stringent physiological conditions.

In addition to increasing vector targeting to tumor tissue, the expression of anti-CEA scFv may also act as a vaccine and induce both local and systemic innate and adaptive immune responses. Overexpression of OmpA, which is able to induce maturation of DC as well as to directly activate NK cells through the Toll-like receptor 2 (TLR2) [11,27], likely serves an important adjuvant role. In our preliminary studies shown here, we observed a significant reduction in tumor growth following VNP/GS18IND administration (Fig. 6), which was associated with accumulation of CD3⁺ T cells and CD11b⁺ macrophages (Fig. 7). The presence of macrophages supports the induction of a vigorous innate immune response. While similar effects were observed after treatment of mice with VNP/GS18, and to lesser extent with VNP (data not shown), the anti-tumor effects were much weaker (Fig. 6A), suggesting that the functional quality of the infiltrating immune cells and/or the induction of adaptive immunity are responsible for tumor regression. This possibility is consistent with previous studies using anti-idiotypic CEA monoclonal antibodies, which have demonstrated induction of CEA-specific T cell immunity and protection against CEA-expressing tumors [28]. Further studies to define the immune responses in this model are currently in progress.

Collectively, our data support the use of an inducible Lpp-OmpA-scFv system in *S. typhimurium* as a novel method for targeting tumors and inducing local anti-tumor immunity. This approach may also be useful for vaccination purposes and further studies will focus on the role of innate and adaptive immune responses to this vector. While we selected CEA as a target for this technology, the system can also be used to target other antigens and engineered to deliver various genes or gene products to further augment host immunity or deliver therapeutic agents to tumors.

Acknowledgements

We thank Dorota Moroziewicz and Robert Glover for technical assistance and Greg Bereta for the help with graphics. A special acknowledgement shall go to the AFM Laboratory at Jagiellonian University, Poland, and its head Dr. Marek Szymanski for making available atomic force microscope. This work was supported by grants KO8 CA79881 from the NIH (H.L.K.), 2PO4B00230 from the Polish Ministry of Science and Education (M.B.), C06 RR12087 from the NIH, and charitable donations from the USAA Foundation and SFBR (A.H.).

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at doi:10.1016/j.vaccine.2007.03.008.

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